

## NOTES ON NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES—II

CHARLES E. FAIRMAN

### 1. *Phoma verbascicarpa* sp. nov.

Pycnidia scattered or gregarious, erumpent, superficial, globose or oblong, centrally ostiolate by a minute pore, black, small, about  $75\ \mu$  in diameter, filled with minute continuous, rounded or ellipsoid sporules; spores hyaline,  $3-4 \times 2-3\ \mu$ ; basidia not seen.

On fruit capsules of *Verbascum Blattaria* L., Orient, N. Y., March, 1915, *Roy Latham*.

### 2. *Phomopsis ericaceana* sp. nov.

Pycnidia immersed then erumpent, black, minute; spores simple, oblong-fusoid, with one minute oil drop in each end, hyaline,  $7-10 \times 2\ \mu$ ; basidia slender, curved or straight, hyaline,  $12-14 \times 2\ \mu$ .

On dead branches of cultivated *Azalea mollis*, Lyndonville, N. Y., May, 1916, *Charles E. Fairman*.

### 3. *Sphaeropsis wistariana* sp. nov.

Pycnidia immersed in the inner bark in clusters of 1-3, then erumpent, numerous, minute, black; spores arising from hyaline basidia, oblong-ellipsoid, continuous, brown,  $15-22 \times 6\ \mu$ .

On dead branches of cultivated *Wistaria*, Lyndonville, N. Y., June, 1915, *Charles E. Fairman*.

### 4. *Sphaeropsis Diervillae* sp. nov.

Pycnidia single or in groups of 2 or 3, immersed in the inner bark, then erumpent, elevating the bark in pustules and becoming exposed, ostiolate, black,  $150-300\ \mu$  in diameter; spores oblong-ellipsoid, rounded at the ends, nucleolate, brown,  $15-20 \times 10\ \mu$ , on stout, short sporophores.

On dead branches of *Diervilla Diervilla* (L.) MacM., Lyndonville, N. Y., *Charles E. Fairman*.

**5. *Camarosporium wistarianum* sp. nov.**

Pycnidia immersed then erumpent through longitudinal rifts in the elevated bark, scattered or gregarious, globose, ostiolate, black, 130–175  $\mu$  in diameter; spores numerous, ellipsoid or fusoid-oblong, rounded at the ends, not usually constricted but occasionally deeply constricted at the middle, and then separable, 3–5 septate, one or more of the cells with a longitudinal septum, hyaline, then brown, 17–25  $\times$  6–9  $\mu$ .

On dead branches of cultivated *Wistaria*, Lyndonville, N. Y., June, 1915, *Charles E. Fairman*.

**6. *Rhabdospora translucens* sp. nov.**

Pycnidia immersed then erumpent, soft, membranaceous, under the microscope translucent, black, 150–300  $\mu$  in diameter, filled with numerous spores which are simple, curved, crescentic or fusoid, always narrowed toward the ends, sessile or with indistinct basidia, hyaline, 23–33  $\times$  2–3  $\mu$ .

On dead branches of *Tecoma radicans* (L.) DC., Lyndonville, N. Y., May, 1916, *Charles E. Fairman*.

**7. *Microdiplodia Diervillae* sp. nov.**

Pycnidia associated with, and resembling in every way those of *Sphaeropsis Diervillae*; spores oblong-ellipsoid, rounded at the ends, straight or curved, not constricted, hyaline at first, then becoming olivaceous, or very light brown, 7–10  $\times$  3–4.5  $\mu$ .

On dead branches of *Diervilla Diervilla* (L.) MacM., Lyndonville, N. Y., *Charles E. Fairman*.

The color of the spores resembles *Diplodia hyalospora* C. & E.

**8. *Hendersonia hortilecta* sp. nov.**

Pycnidia numerous, depressed-globose, centrally ostiolate, black, 175–200  $\mu$  in diameter; spores oblong-fusoid, 3–6-septate, the middle cells largest, more or less constricted at the septa, and when deeply constricted at the septa appearing subtorulose, hyaline then brown, 17–27  $\times$  5–7  $\mu$ .

On dead branches of *Clematis paniculata* in a garden, Lyndonville, N. Y., May, 1915, *Charles E. Fairman*.

Obs. The spores vary considerably from slightly constricted to torulose, and 3–5-septate. Usually they are 3-septate and not constricted.

Differs from described species on *Clematis*, as follows: *Hendersonia Rubi* (West.) Sacc. var. *Clematidis* Strasser on *Clematis vitalba* has spores  $34 \times 5-7 \mu$ . *Hendersonia calycina* Brun. on *Clematis calycina* has spores  $18 \times 6 \mu$ , and *H. sarmentorum* West. var. *Clematidis* Trav. on *Clematis vitalba* is said to have spores  $13-15 \times 5-7 \mu$ . *H. Clematidis* Hollos is said to occur on *Clematis integrifolia* and to afford spores  $24-26 \times 2-2.5 \mu$ . From all these the form on *Clematis paniculata* differs in size and subtorulose form of the spores, and probably from the fact that the branches invaded by the fungus assume a reddish to faint copper-colored tint.

#### 9. *Dictyochora Gambellii* sp. nov.

Stroma at first subepidermal, becoming erumpent and splitting the epidermis in an hysteriiform manner, running longitudinally along the stem; loculi in groups of 2-9, rounded or, by compression angular, black,  $150-470 \mu$  in diameter; asci clavate-cylindric, short-stipitate,  $100 \times 10-12 \mu$ ; paraphyses absent; sporidia obliquely uniseriate, or subbiseriate above, 5-7-septate, slightly constricted at the septa, the end cells usually simple, intermediate cells muriform, fusoid-oblong, yellowish-brown, becoming opaque,  $20-27 \times 7-10 \mu$ .

On dead stems of *Zea Mays* L., north farm of old Gambell farms, Yates, N. Y., May, 1916, *Charles E. Fairman*.

#### 10. *Platystomum phyllogenum* sp. nov.

Perithecia immersed then erumpent vertically, or at times laterally inclined, single or in groups of 2 to 3, with a more or less broad and compressed ostium, small, black; asci cylindric, short-stipitate, rounded at the apex, straight or curved, 8-spored,  $100-112 \times 12 \mu$ , surrounded by numerous filiform paraphyses; spores obliquely uniseriate, ellipsoid, rounded at the ends, 3-septate, not constricted, one or more cells muriform, hyaline at first, becoming smoky, olivaceous or pale-brown,  $12-18 \times 9-10 \mu$ .

On leaves (mostly on the midrib or veinlets) of *Anaethropia Northrupiana* on rocks, Province of Pinar del Rio, Bay of Mariel, Cuba, N. L. Britton and C. S. Gager, Herb. N. Y. Bot. Garden, 7678, 7678a, and Mycotheca Fairmani 3535.

No spots are formed on the leaves by the growth of the fungus,

and the perithecia are hypophyllous. Species of Lophiostomataceae rarely occur on leaves. It may be that the tissues of leaves are not thick enough for the proper development of the perithecia. The thick leaves of *Anastraphia* seem specially adapted to the growth of our species. I have found a record of the following species of the Lophiostomataceae on leaves, viz.:

*Lophiosphaera perpusilla* Sacc. on leaves of *Carex*;

*Lophiotrema stenogramma* (Dur. et Mont.) Sacc. on leaves of  
*Quercus*;

*Lophiotrema pusillum* Fuckel. on leaves of *Calamagrostis*;

*Lophiostoma collinum* Speg. on leaves of *Carex*;

*Lophiotrema Mollerianum* (Wint.) Berl. & Vogl. on leaves of  
*Quercus*.

LYNDONVILLE, N. Y.